NWX-US DEPT OF COMMERCE

Moderator: Deborah Nieves
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Coordinator: Welcome and thank you for standing by.

All lines are in a listen only mode until the question and answer session. At that time please press star 1 and record your name as prompted.

Today's conference is being recorded. If you have any objections you may disconnect at this time.

I would now like to turn today's meeting over to Deborah Rivera. Thank you. You may begin.

Deborah Rivera: Okay thank you so much. Good afternoon everyone. My name is Deborah Rivera. I am a Training Specialist for the Census Bureau.

And I'd like to first start things off by giving a warm welcome to everyone who's joining us today. This is our first session of the new Census Academy Webinar Series. The Census Academy Webinar Series will continue throughout the month of September.

And the next webinar will take place on Wednesday, February 12. And that webinar will be an introduction to the Census Bureau.

Our topic for today is learning how to access race, ethnicity, foreign born and ancestry data.

My role here today is to provide technical support throughout the session. I'll make sure that everything runs smoothly and to introduce our speaker of course.

Joining me today is my colleague Kim Davis as well. And she will be assisting me in monitoring the chat feature and the webinar overall.

A few housekeeping items before we start. We are recording this webinar. And along with the PowerPoint presentation and any supplemental training materials we will be posting the recording to our Census Academy site as a free learning resource. Usually that takes about 48 hours or 2 business days so hopefully by the beginning of next week that will be available for everyone to share.

We are going to have a live question and answer session. And that's going to take place after the live demonstration that our speaker will be going through for us.

But we also have the chat feature active and available. So if you want to submit written questions instead please go ahead and use the option to send questions to all the panelists. And that way all three of us can see your question.

I would now like to introduce our speaker for today, Mr. Eric Coyle. Eric Coyle serves as a Data Dissemination Specialist for the U.S. Census Bureau. He is responsible for building and maintaining relationships with stakeholders through the dissemination of census data and information. He conducts Data Access Workshops and presentations every month to a variety of organizations, local governments, tribal nations, businesses, media, universities and a lot more so thank you so much Eric.

Eric Coyle: Hi Deb. Thank you, Deb. And thank you all for joining us this afternoon or this morning if you happen to be in Hawaii or on Pacific Time for the access to Race, Ethnicity, Foreign Born, Ancestry Data Webinar today.

Let me go ahead and go straight into the agenda, what we'll be covering since within this hour we'll be covering a lot of information. And I also want to make sure we have time for a live demo and Q&A.

So I will cover of course giving you an overview of race, Hispanic origin, foreign born and ancestry. It's the title of our webinar.

And we'll go into the definitions, where these definitions come from. And also we'll go into the American Community Survey looking at the - specifically for - especially for the foreign born and ancestry where you can get - which is the main source of that particular - those particular variables.

For decennial you can get race and Hispanic origin data as well as our Pop Estimates Program. But for that foreign born and ancestry those particular variables would come primarily from the American Community Survey so we'll cover that in addition to looking at the various way that you can access the data.

So we'll look at some of the quick - sort of the quick data tools we have available online through census.gov as well as some of the other major platforms like census.data.gov which is the new dissemination platform that will take - that is taking over American Fact Finder. I'll talk about that a little more later.

So first let's go ahead and get right into the differences between these various characteristics of the population. When we talk about whether it's race, Hispanic origin, foreign born or ancestry, you know, how are all these different and how are they specifically defined.

Well essentially for race we, the Census Bureau, basically derive the data on race from answers to the question on race.

So the Census Bureau collects the race data in accordance with guidelines that are actually set forth by the Office of Management and Budget. And these, all these data are based on self-identification.

So the racial categories that are in our various surveys including the Decennial Census are a reflection of social definitions of race that are already recognized in this country.

And essentially they're not an attempt to define race categories or they're not in a way to define race biologically, anthrologically or genetically.

So in addition it is also recognized that the categories of the race include race, a national origin or social and cultural groups.

So the Office of Management and Budget requires that the race data be collected for a minimum of five groups which are your white, black or African

American, American Indian or Alaskan Native, Asian and Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander.

So we do also have a six category which is some other race so respondents may report more than one race.

In regard to ethnicity, the OMB does require federal institutes to use a minimum of two ethnicities which are Hispanic or Latino and not Hispanic or Latino.

And the OMB defines the Hispanic or Latino ethnicity as a person, a Cuban, Mexican, Puerto Rican, South or Central American or other Spanish culture or origin regardless of race.

So people identify with Hispanic or Latino, who classify themselves as one of those Hispanic or Latino categories listed on the Decennial Census or other surveys can basically identify as Mexican, Mexican American, Chicana, Puerto Rican or Cuban in addition to Dominican or Salvadoran or any of those other groups that fall under Hispanic or Latino.

Now in regard to the foreign born, ancestry, foreign born is quite simple. A foreign born population essentially includes anyone who is not a U.S. citizen at birth including those who become U.S. citizens through naturalization so native born populations include anyone who is a U.S. citizen at birth.

And then ancestry, this one can be a little bit more complex as ancestry refers to a person's self-identification. Just like all the other categories in regard to race, ethnicity and foreign born, it's self-identification. So it's how someone would identify either their ethnic origin, their descendants, their roots, heritage, place of birth, all those could fall under the category of ancestry.

So it's - it may reflect their place of birth or previous generations of their family. It may not reflect the place of birth. It could reflect maybe their roots, history, etcetera, so keep that in mind when looking at ancestry. Ethnic identifies may or may not represent geographies quite simply.

So again the intent behind the ancestry question is not to measure the degree of attachment a respondent has with a particular ethnicity. Someone who responds as Swedish for example could represent a person who's perhaps first generation child or feel the connection to ancestry several generations removed.

So a person's ancestry is not necessarily the same as his or her place of birth as I mentioned. So needless to say the - excuse me, needless to say ancestry is a broad concept because it means different things to different people.

So for instance again, one may interpret it as where my ancestries or parents are from. Another person may consider how they see themselves ethnically.

So in regard to how long we've been asking questions in regard to race, ethnicity, well that goes actually all the way back to the first Decennial Census in 1790 when we first started collecting data on the population and our first Decennial Census in accordance with Article I Section 2 of our constitution.

Now this - the way that we collect data on race and ask questions on race and ethnicity has changed over time based on various factors influenced by social, political or economic factors.

But 1980 that was when the census began to follow OMB standards, again all based on self-identification.

So as you can see from this really incredible timeline and this is a visual that we do provide online. You can click on that link when you get a copy of this presentation. Well actually when it's posted onto Census Academy you'll be able to go onto this presentation and actually click on these links that are available to look at these definitions or look at this timeline to see exactly how the questions on race and ethnicity have changed over time. And you can see it's been quite varied from 1790 all the way to 2010.

So looking at the questions from 2010, the question on Hispanic origin included five separate response categories and one area where a response provided specific Hispanic origin. The first response category was intended for respondents who do not identify as Hispanic. The remaining response categories, Mexican, American, Mexican American, Chicano, Puerto Rican, other Hispanic, Latino or Spanish origin provided answers can be combined to create the OMB category of Hispanic.

Now the Census Bureau actually have conducted extensive research and outreach over the past decade including two groundbreaking national studies on how to improve race and ethnicity questions. You can see from the slide that you're looking at there was a questionnaire with combined race/ethnicity question design and then these separate ethnicity question and race design. Through the research they determined that, their extensive research that the combined race/ethnicity question was detailed with detailed checkboxes where the optimal design for improving race, ethnicity data.

So however, the decision was made to basically adhere to the OMB standards, which were established in 1997 and have not changed.

So OMB standards basically call for the Census Bureau to keep the race and ethnicity question separate. Therefore, we keep to what the OMB standard says. Hispanic or Latino in terms of ethnicity, not Hispanic or Latino, in regard to race you saw your five major race categories and of course the some other race, that sixth category.

The exact definitions of each race category you can see listed here so American Indian and Alaskan Native, a person having origins in any of the original peoples of North or South America including Central America who maintain tribal affiliation or community attachment.

You can see the various definitions. All these are hyperlinked in that first slide that I showed you where you look at the difference between race, Hispanic origin, foreign born and ancestry so you can click on that link as well or go to that source document that is linked below.

So here's a proposed design for the 2020 Census in keeping with those 1997 OMB standards. You can actually go to the link below where it says more information at whether through census.gov or through 2020census.gov and see what the sample - a sample copy of the form that is going to be made available, which is now already made available to those in Alaska where we first just began enumeration for the 2020 Decennial Census and those that will be receiving a postcard to fill it out online or fill it out in person or over the phone. Those would be the various ways that you can respond to the 2020 Census.

So if you want to look at what that questionnaire is going to look like you can go click on either one of these links and get more information there.

So now I want to get into the American Community Survey, which is the largest national household survey collecting data that used to be collected from our long form census.

So here you can see that the ACS is a survey that collects data on socioeconomic, housing and demographic data. And it does go out to approximately 3.5 million addresses and helps to inform over $675 billion of federal government spending each and every single year. This does include group quarter facilities.

And if you're not familiar with what a group quarter facility is, essentially that would be something that is categorized as a military barracks, a college dorm, a nursing home, homeless shelter, correctional facility. Those would basically fall under your categories of group quarters.

Now it does cover over 35 plus topics. And we do produce over 11 billion estimates each and every single year with the American Community Survey.

Like the Decennial Census the American Community Survey is mandatory. Answers are required by law. Through the ACS we provide data releases each and every year. We have 1 year estimates for populations of 65,000 or more. We have 1 year supplemental estimates for populations of 20,000 or more and then we have the 5 year estimates that covers all geographies down to the block group level. If you don't know what a block group is you'll be familiar once we get into geography.

So just to get an understanding of where and why and how the ACS, the American Community Survey exists, you can basically see that from 1790 as I mentioned before we've been asking and collecting data on the population conducting that Decennial Census per our constitutional mandate.

And in 1940 we implemented a long form sample of the population to go along with the short form that covered all addresses in the country. As time went on, excuse me, that long form census actually turned into a 1-in-6 sample, 1-in-6 household sample of the population in the year 2000 which was the last Decennial Census we had the long form census.

So of course dealing with the long form census and the nonresponse follow-up was quite burdensome so you have both the cost of a nonresponse follow-up for both the short and long form and then you also have currency of the data which it's now 2020. If we were still relying on 2010 data looking at all the data that was collected from the long form census, all that socioeconomic and housing data, it wouldn't be very useful for many different reasons.

So therefore in 2005 we fully implemented the American Community Survey to replace the long form census and thus in 2010 the short form was continued as it previously was from 1790 to 1930 and in 2020 this year we will also be using that short form as well.

So long form discontinued, has been replaced by the American Community Survey which is now where we collect annual statistics on the population.

And you can see really the essential difference of these two programs is that the ACS is a sample of the population. So you're looking at, you know, how the country is changing over time. How the country in terms of the population characteristics are changing year after year.

And then when you look at the data from the 2010 or 2020 forthcoming census you'll see that that is the official count. That is a point in time

snapshot of what the country looks like on one particular day each ten years. So every ten years.

So that is really the fundamental difference between the two. When you look at ACS estimates that come with margin of error, come with margins of error. I will tell you that the confidence interval for the ACS is a base of 90% or higher. We have very good response rates.

And if you'd like to learn what the response rates for each year of the American Community Survey are you can go to the ACS web site and actually look at not just the country but for your state and look at what those response rates are for each and every single year of the ACS.

And I can tell you on average they're well over 90% response rates.

Now for the ACS you'll find that we still adhere to the definitions, the guidelines that are provided by the Office of Management and Budget. So OMB support the guidelines of 1997 as I mentioned. Therefore along with the decennial the ACS must adhere to those guidelines along with all our other surveys and programs that ask questions in regard to race and ethnicity.

So it's going to give you the first question, Hispanic or Latino origin. If not, they would move onto the next question in regard to race. If they type in yes they can select, check one of the boxes that are listed or they can write it in themselves. And then they can check one or more boxes for the box of race.

Now what's really important is that within the ACS we ask questions that we do not ask on the Decennial Census in regard to ancestry and place of birth. So where was this person born? That's going to give us that foreign born data that we look at.

And of course ancestry is going to give us a person's ancestry or ethnic origin. Again all this is self-identification. So we have tables that will look at their response for ancestry. We have tables that look at a second response for ancestry, single response only. And we have total responses as well when it comes to ancestry.

And when we go online I'll show you those various tables we have through data.census.gov.

Now one of the things I do like to point out when it comes to the American Community Survey, it's not just to inform our government on how to distribute over $675 billion worth of funding that goes to states to pay for schools, roads and hospitals.

But it can be also useful for business owners and entrepreneurs out there, companies looking to learn how to market to their customers, to know where their customers are, to know who their customers are. ACS tells you all that information when you look at the various categories of 35 plus topics in regard to social, economic, demographic and housing characteristics. All together you can really look at over 450 characteristics of the population down to some pretty low level geographies.

So here is an example of who your customers are and what they could possibly potentially look at when you look at population of socioeconomic, demographic and housing data. So yes, you're looking at over 35 plus topics.

But when you start to cross tabulate you're not just looking at educational attainment but looking at it for a particular geography, but looking at educational attainment by age, by race, by ethnicity. When you look at it

through, you know, we start cross tabulating these variables, that's when you can actually get that broader picture, that more detailed picture of a community so it really, really, opens up the scope of the information and the population characteristics on multiple geographies.

Here you can see that as I mentioned each and every single year we provide new statistics. So the most recent release of the ACS data was in December where we released the - for the five year estimates that cover all geographies down to the block group. And that was released in December, December 19th. We also released the one year estimates in September last year of 2019. And then forthcoming we'll have the one year supplemental estimates February 6th coming up shortly.

So each and every single year you'll get new estimates. This timeline is a little bit skewed. We did have a government shutdown and kind of delayed the processing of the data from the 2018 estimates.

So normally the timeline would still remain the same, sometime in September for the one year estimates. So 2020 this year we'll get new 2019 data. For the supplemental estimates that would typically come out in October so hopefully that timeline. We'll come back to you. I don't know if we'll get the supplemental estimates to come out a month after the one year estimates.

And then the five year estimates typically around December. Usually the first week of December we'll get those five year estimates to come out. And that would be for the 2015-2019 five year estimates.

A couple of key points I'd like to make when talking about the five year versus the one year or the one year supplemental, keep in mind that the five year is not a mean or an average of the one year estimates. Those one year

estimates are created from just that one year, so from 2018 just those responses for that particular year.

If you try to create your own five year estimates by looking at the responses for '14, '15, '16, '17 and '18 you would not get the same number. Because the five year estimate takes 60 months' worth of data to pull that, all that data together and create an estimate and a value with that very large, much larger sample size.

So the sample sizes are completely different. The methodology would be different. And so you wouldn't want to make those kind of comparisons looking at the one year and the five year, the one year supplemental estimates.

In addition, you want to make sure when comparing five year estimates with previous year five year estimates you do not want to have any of those years overlapping. So if I was to take the 2014-2018 five year and combine or compare it to the 2013-2017 five year, I would have four overlapping years. And of course that would skew the data.

So again looking at the five year, and we compare those five year estimates, just make sure that you're not comparing it with data sets that have any overlapping years. That's what we always recommend.

Now getting into geography and to me this is absolutely one of the most important aspects of our data. This is the framework of our data. How do we, you know, tabulate the data based on statistical areas?

And a lot of people understand legal areas as they're defined in terms of states and counties, congressional districts, school districts, and zip codes. But we do have statistical areas where we provide data. And you can click on these

links when the presentation is posted in Census Academy and learn more about those geographies.

But they're really, really important to understand in terms especially when you're looking at something like census designated places. Census designated places are really important geography because they provide data for areas that are unincorporated.

So even if a city or town or I'm sorry, a township out there is essentially unincorporated and has no legal function but the county can say we very much like the Census Bureau to tabulate data for this particular area, they give us the boundaries and we provide data for that particular area.

So one thing to understand, it's important that this is in cooperation with state and local governments. It's not automatic so you can have unincorporated areas out there that are not essentially census designated places so keep that in mind. Not every unincorporated area is going to be - have data available for it. Those areas that are unincorporated, not identified as a census designated place, would essentially fall under the Census County Division.

Another important word to look at in the census designated place definition is the term places itself. The term places is the term that the Census Bureau uses to identify cities and towns including CDPs, including of course census designated places.

So one thing also to understand is that not every state has census designated places, other places, other states have county subdivisions in lieu of a CDP. So it's important to understand which states. Most of those are New England states, Alaska, Wisconsin doesn't have any CDPs. And Hawaii is also unique

area. Hawaii, the State of Hawaii, all cities and towns in Hawaii are identified as a CDP so the State of Hawaii is unique in that fashion.

And that's just through an agreement with the Census Bureau in terms of how we tabulate data for the island areas.

Another important geography is your Public Use Microdata Areas. These are subdivisions of states that consist of population sizes of 100,000 or more. The reason why these are important is because from the PUMAs we create, we derive our Public Use Microdata sample files or PUMA files. And these PUMA files allow data users to essentially tabulate. Create their own tabulations. This data is the raw data, raw individual responses without any identifying information of course because that is paramount to us. We protect everyone's privacy. Federal law states through Title XIII we cannot sure anyone's personal confidential identifiable information with any agency period or anyone period.

So in regard to your zip code tabulation areas this is also really important geography especially I work a lot with entrepreneurials and business owners out there and they love the zip code level geography for their mailers looking at various areas of population at that level, which is understandable.

However, for data on the population a lot of our data tools, you'll find the term zip code tabulation area. And theses will essentially correlate with 90% or 95% or more of the zip codes you're already family with that you know have population in them. Any of those zip codes that are associated with a P.O. Box or a large postal customer we will obviously provide any population data for those specific areas, those specific zip codes.

Now an important, another really important geography and the one that I often find myself recommending to my data users out there would be your census tracts. Tracts are subdivisions of counties. They are based on population size and housing units so for tracts you're looking at anywhere from 1200 to 8000 population size. And they are optimized for 4000 tracts, again subdivisions of counties and I'll talk a little bit more about tracts.

But the great thing about tracts is that you will rarely find data suppression occurring. Data suppression would occur for two primary reasons. Mainly that whether the data is - the sample doesn't meet our standard of quality or if there's any chance that anyone's personal confidential identifiable information could be compromised through our data we would also suppress data. That typically happens at the lower level where you have block groups, which is the lowest level that we provide data from the ACS. And the block group is a subdivision of a tract.

So on your screen you'll see a collection of tracts. Those tracts are then further broken down into block groups. Block group is also based on population size and housing units. For a block group you're looking at 600 to 3000 population size.

And for the lowest level geography that we have you're looking at the census block. Now the census block is not based on population size or housing units. And only Decennial Census data is available at that low level geography.

Now when you put it all together I really like to really, you know, let my audiences know, you know, it's really a puzzle piece. When you look at a census block, not based on population size, again only Decennial Census data is available for that level of geography but that block combines with other

blocks as you see here 3001, combines with other 3000 blocks to form a block group.

Now that block group would then combine with census tracts both the block group and the tracts again based on population size and housing units.

Now in that tract you see you have four different block groups. You have block one, block group one, block group two, block group three and block group four. And to form one census tract that tract is 107. 107 combines with all the other tracts to form your county and that's how that beautiful puzzle comes together.

Now the great thing about a census tract is if that tract must get split, so if I just take you back one slide here, you look at all these tracts from 2010. This is Tara County, Texas. These tracts based on population size and housing units if they change it would only be at the time of each Decennial Census.

So those planners have to look at all those tracts and determine which tracts have exceeded the threshold of 8000 and determine how they need to be split, which is why you see some similar numbers like 1014.01 or 1014.02 or 1014.03 and at one point that was actually one tract.

So as we look at tract 107, 107 let's say it's now 2020. The planners have determined that that tract had to be split in half. There's more than 8000 people in there. It's gone past the threshold.

So now 107 will disappear completely and 107 will become 107.1 and 107.2. The beauty of the tract is that however many times that tract gets split based on population growth then that tract frame will stay the same. So no matter

how many times they split that tract the framework of the tract will not change.

And that allows end users to actually make a comparison over time. So no matter how many times a tract is split you can aggregate the data of the split tracts and compare it with the previous tract of 107 and that would give you that exact comparison because again the frame of that tract will remain the same.

So here in this hierarchy you can just kind of see giving you some placeholders to remember that tracts represent 12 to 8000 population size, a block group 603,000 and to remember places, a term you'll find in our data tools including data.census.gov. A lot of different tools like our narrative profiles or data profile tool, selection tool within the American Community Survey web site. Use the term places, okay, which is cities and towns including CDPs. For those areas that don't have places you would look at - you'd be looking at county subdivisions.

Again blocks, keep in mind, block is not defined by population size. And for small geographic level but only Decennial Census data is available at that geographic level. The block groups are the lowest level, again for the American Community Survey.

Okay now we get to the fun part. How do we access all this data?

Well there are many tools. I still like to point out the ACS web site because this is a great resource. There's lots of information, a lot of the questions. For those of you that have never received the ACS, which is a completely random survey, once an address is selected from the mass routers file it is removed for

a period of five years so it cannot be resampled but again is a completely random sample.

So but you can go in here. And you can download a copy of the ACS in English and in Spanish for every year of the survey. If you want to know why questions are asked there has to be a federal need and justification for all the questions on the American Community Survey. Congress approves them. And then the ACS goes out.

So if you want to know why a specific question is on the American Community Survey you can learn all there is to know. And then we also have a data portal within ACS web site that has some very quick data access tools that I'll showcase when we go online.

There are many, many different tools out there to look at various categories of race, ethnicity, foreign born, ancestry, whether you're looking at our Quick Facts, My Travel Area tool, My Congressional Districts, any of the other tools we have available. Many of them will allow you to quickly access data on those four variables.

So the American Fact Finder I will mention has been replaced by data.census.gov. This is the new dissemination platform. And this is now where all future dissemination of data will occur.

So all future data releases will be inputted into data.census.gov. No new data has been released into American Fact Finder. In fact American Fact Finder will effectively be shutting down on March 31st.

For now it is still an archive tool. You can still go to AFF right now and you can still access archive data. Keep in mind that data.census.gov is a platform

that is continuing to improve, continuing to have updates to it. I think it's a fantastic new platform. I highly encourage you to not only use this tool but to also provide your feedback. A lot of these data tools have feedback buttons, have feedback options. Many of them will only improve based on the data users actually using them so I highly encourage you to provide that feedback whatever it may be. However insignificant you may think it is it may actually be very significant to many other data users out there.

So please share that feedback with us. We are building this platform and continuing to improve it based on your feedback.

Of course you should already be familiar with Census Academy. We're currently hosting this particular webinar.

But I definitely encourage everyone to check out our data gems. Look at the courses we have, more to come, more that we are creating for this brand new portal. Highly encourage you to subscribe so that you're always up-to-date on new data gems, new courses and new webinars that are posted.

Interactive maps, we have plenty that also give you lots of data on the population in regard to race, ethnicity from 2010. Some of those data tools out there from the ACS, you can look at some other data tools, visualization maps we have available. Very simple to use, a lot of these interfaces are pretty simple in regard to usability.

Also encourage you to stay current with us so you can subscribe as much to Census Academy. You can subscribe to American Counts, which is an incredible resource for looking at how data is actually used. So these stories will actually take our data into account and give you sort of real world representation of our data. So definitely check out American Counts. They're

actual stories. We have a Directors Blog in our newsroom which displays things like facts or features, lots of other great useful resources for media. So highly encourage you to check those out along with our social media account.

So we have social media platforms, many of which where we disseminate lots of infographics and visualizations. One we just released on celebrating Martin Luther King and Black History Month. You can check out our YouTube Channel, has lots of videos, how-to's, you can stay informed that way as well and then we also have resources for asking questions. So we definitely want to make sure when the public needs data or has any questions about the data that there is portals for them and resources available to them.

Okay, in addition to all that we are actually collecting data user stories as well. So we still are looking at ways that we can, you know, share the ACS in ways that showcase how our data users are actually benefiting from the data. So would highly encourage you to share those stories with us, whatever they may be, however short, however long. Please share that information with us because it only helps to improve the quality of the resources that we have available.

That is my contact information. I currently cover the State of Arizona, Nevada and Hawaii. I also work in 13 counties in the State of Texas, Dallas-Fort Worth MSA. And I'm happy to assist any of you within - that reside in any of those areas with any of your data needs whether it's free in-person training, one-on-one webinars, simple data inquiries. That is what we're here to do. We're here to provide that service free of charge just like this webinar, just like all our data, just like all our data tools.

So we also have a toll-free number that you can use when I'm not available or any of our other Data Dissemination Specialists are not available where you

can send your queries as well as that census.askdata@census.gov email so encourage you to check that out as well.

And before we do the Q&A I'm going to go ahead and jump online. I want to make sure we have time so I can showcase some of the ways that you can access this data.

And then we will try to have some time for questions, a few questions that I know most of you are posting your questions on the chat feature which is great. Any of those that can't be addressed in this webinar, we will do our best to respond to them following the webinar via email. Okay.

So with that let me go ahead and take you all online. And I'm going to go ahead and share my desktop so hold on a second. It's just taking a minute here.

Okay so now I should be able to. Okay, so hopefully everyone should be able to see my screen pretty well.

And if you can't, please let…

Deborah Rivera: We can see it.

Eric Coyle: Let me through chat. Okay, we're good to go.

Deborah Rivera: We are. Thank you.

Eric Coyle: Thank you, excellent. So one of the things I like to point out about census.gov is one of my new favorite features actually, it seems quite simply but they just expanded the search bar on our main page, which to me that was really, really

a great new addition to our main page. Mainly because it used to be this really tiny little search bar in the top right corner.

And often times when people look for census data the first place they go is Google or, you know, Yahoo or Bing or any of those other search engines out there. And I know (this is good) for them. But for census data I highly recommend that you go to census.gov and also data.census.gov which is another portal I'll showcase here in a minute.

But really the main reason why is because you'll find that, you know, if you do your searches in here and let's say just as an example I want to do Hawaii. I just type in population. You know you'll get an estimate right off the bat from our Pop ASC Program. You know if I was to go ahead and then click on that link or hit enter on my search I would then get additional data related to my query that I just typed in the census portal, search bar here.

And so you can see where you get, you know, and your pop estimates. You've also got a chart by state you can look at and a table view, also by county. You've got more data here to your right related to just the state.

And I can type in the county or city and often times I may not get the same results in terms of a chart or a table. But you will still often get the estimates associated with that particular geography over to your right in addition to all these other various links that you see listed below.

So it is one of those kind of features. Quick Facts, another great tool I use just. So just if you want to get Quick Facts other than outside the presentation, click on your logo. Any time you click on the Census Bureau logo it'll take you back.

And from here you can use a scroll down. You'll find Quick Facts which is our most popular. What I do like about Quick Facts is that you can compare up to six geographies of your choosing. The only caveat you must have a population of 5000 or more.

So here, you know, with Quick Facts I can go ahead and type in. If I want to do Hawaii, I can. Again, and I want to maybe make a comparison with California. And I can do that as well. Maybe I want to add a county so I could do Honolulu. Of course it does help if you spell correctly so Honolulu County.

And then I can also do say Los Angeles and instead of Los Angeles County there.

Now I've got four. I can still add two geographies of my choosing. Now what's great is if I want to go ahead and get to a particular fact, I've got a dropdown that'll take me straight to let's say Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander if I wanted to look at something like that or I can even isolate particular topics.

So you can't isolate a fact. But you can look at let's say businesses. If I were to look at business data and I can isolate that topic right there, right, or look at any of the other population characteristics, veterans, foreign born. There it is. I can get that data and have it nice and isolated in my table.

Additionally I can click on this map and I can then visualize this data in a map, sort of a map view. And I just have to select. Do I want to look at all the states in the country? If I click on state, that's what I'll get. Or I can look at let's say all the counties in the State of Hawaii so there you could just hover over and you'll get those estimates just by hovering.

You want to add any to your table, simply click on it and click add. It's pretty simple interface. You have the chart view which will basically allow you to compare the data. Let's say we want to do Los Angeles County. So if I want to just quickly compare all the data for that particular variable for all counties in California, easily done.

If I want to do change that, no problem, just go ahead and select any of the other variables that you see here. Okay. The dashboard brings everything together. Just select again your geography. So let's say I do Los Angeles County. I'm going to see a map of all the counties in California. I'm going to have my table view. Below that I'm going to have my chart view.

And then the More button here to the right allows you to go ahead and print and download and email and you can even embed the tool and share on social media.

So just a really quick awesome tool to get data and that's just one of the quick ones. There are many. I would recommend also Census Business Builder if you want to look at ACS with business data. There's really a lot of great tools in forthcoming webinars or even recorded webinars teaching data users how to use and access data using those tools.

So from here I want to now take you to the American Community Survey web site. And this is the portal where you can actually click on data.

And just to give you an example of some of the most robust tables that we have available, I want to show you a very quick selection tool that will take you into data.census.gov where we can do most of our exploring.

So here for data profiles if I click on that under Data Tables and Tools it's going to give me that option.

And it's a little different. This is going through some updates. And it's showing a little different than what it was earlier which is kind of more geared toward the narrative profile interface.

But here you can go ahead and select just for the U.S. are four data profiles, social, economic, housing and demographic. Or you can come and do selection whether by states or by county. If you want county, first select your state so here if I go to let's say Nevada and I select either place or county. Maybe I'll do place as we all know now represents those townships out there, cities and towns including CDPs, right.

So here you can see where I can scroll down and in Nevada there are far more census designated places than there are incorporated cities and towns. But here you can go ahead and scroll all the way down to a fun little town I've been to before, Tonopah.

And yes, we'll still, even though it's a very small rural town in Nevada we can go ahead and look at some of the social characteristics from our data profiles.

And here I'm actually not getting the response. And the table is correct. But it should take me to data.census.gov so, you know, death by demo as usual.

But here we can see that you can look at just the vast amount of data related to just one data profile here, your DP2. And that's your household by type, relationship, marital, fertility. If you scroll down you're going to get into where you get the place of birth data there. And then as well as the ancestry data further down in this particular table as you can see, right.

So this is just looking at it by geography, one data profile, which is really great. In addition to the data profiles we have narrative profiles.

And these are other really sort of quick hit, quick wins. You can go here and here you can actually access tract level data. You can't do that in the data tool that I just showed you. It doesn't go down to tract. Just goes down to place. But we do have data profiles that go down to the Census Tract.

But here for the narrative we'll go ahead and select place again. And when you select your place it should give you an option. If it does, let me try state or maybe not, there we go. Let me try place again. And seem to be having another glitch so let me try this again. And we'll try place. There we go.

So sometimes you just have to refresh the page if you get a glitch like that. And that would go with pretty much any of our data tools that are out there.

Here I'm just going to go ahead and run down to - let me go ahead and do - oh I passed. There we go. Oh there we go. There we go, a little glitchy, all right.

So here in this narrative profile you can see exactly how much data you get in these really, really easy to access profiles.

And if you scroll down this is where you'll get that ethnicity and foreign born population data and narrative profiles.

And all the way down if you scroll further down you get a lot of data in these tables, in these narrative profiles. You'll find your population data.

And below that although you'll get a graph or a chart it still gives you the data in regard to race and Hispanic origin in sort of nontechnical text.

Okay so with that now I do want to take us quickly to data.census.gov because here there's a couple of things that you can do to access data on race, ethnicity, foreign born and ancestry.

So right off the bat if I want let's say Hispanic, oops, or Latino I can go ahead and select that. And it'll take me to a page where I can then look at tables related to that. There's my DP5 which is that fourth data profile. And it's going to be all related to the race and ethnicity for any particular geography that you select and from the ACS down to the block group, for decennial down to the block. You also have maps that you can look at and sort of select geographies that way.

If I take you to the table view here very quickly you can see that you've got the display view and additional tables that you can look at based on that particular Hispanic or Latino.

So you can immediately download from here if you wanted to or you can actually go into a filtering tool and here you can add topics or sort of, you know, filter out a lot of these other tables that are available by selecting these specific topics. So let's say you wanted educational attainment. And you selected that or school enrollments or something like that.

And then you select Hide over here. Click that Show button. And it should go ahead and change that table but it did not. So oh, even though it's in my filter, let me hide again. And no, okay.

So let me go to customize table. Let me see if I can get rid of this. There we go. And I'm going to customize my table. And I've got my two topics and this is still showing me my DP5.

But here under Topics, I'm going to clear that one. Edu - I'm going to clear educational attainment and see if I can add it again. And this worked earlier.

Okay, well in this particular table you can then go ahead and select other geographies.

So if I want to go ahead and select state, and you could've done it from the other filtering option and hopefully this won't glitch on me as well. So let's add Hawaii. And it shows up in my selected geographies and close. And now there it goes so now it did work and it changed to State of Hawaii so now I get that data just like that.

Additionally up here when I'm in this view, you can go back to the table view by selecting tables. You can go to the original search by either clicking the logo or going there. So if I click on that logo it takes me right back.

And again so just as you saw for Hispanic or Latino the way I typed it in, I could do the advance search here and then I could click on various topics. To start off with let me go back to clear filters here. Yes, clear selections. And oops, there we go, advance search.

And when you get into the topics category under Population or Race and Ethnicity, this is where you'll find the race/ethnicity category.

Now for those that have a box next to those categories that is basically where the selection will end. Those where you do not see a category or a box next to

it, it means that if I click American Indian/Alaska Native I could go further into those particular tables.

So for example if I want let's say Native Hawaiian but I want to go more into Native Hawaiian alone I wouldn't select the box, the one that has a box next to it. I would select Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander without the box next to it.

And that would allow me then to have more categories where I could go either select these two or wouldn't allow me to select more or into detailed.

So the same if I was to select Asian, I want to make sure I select that. And it allows me to go into more of those subgroups like Japanese, Filipino, what have you.

And here's where I could find Native Hawaiian alone. If I check that box, now it's in my selected filters. And I click search and there we go. There's my selected population profile which is another really useful tool.

And you can see here for United States click back to my filter. If I want to make a comparison I click on geography. And I could go ahead and click states. And add Hawaii.

Now for a lot other ways to use this tool I would highly recommend, there's my selected filters, I would highly recommend to go ahead and look at some of the other webinars to show you how to use this particular data tool data.census.gov. Okay. That will give you lots of great insights into some of the new features, some of that are forthcoming. As you can see it didn't add U.S. here. I click on my geography again, click the United States.

And now when I close this I should have both in there. I should be able to make that comparison.

And then you can download the table. Here we have Hawaii, U.S. And a couple ways that you can download either as CSV, clicking more here, you can download multiple years, CSV, PDF, still not yet available or you can highlight the entire table by hitting Control A. And this is what I recommend if you don't want a CSV file, Control A, highlight the whole table, right click and copy with headers. You can also export directly to Excel.

But I find that the copy with headers and then pasting it into as you can see, 1725 cells copied into an Excel spreadsheet, gives it a much nicer look.

So those are your two ways that you can download or a few ways that you can download or copy the data into an Excel spreadsheet outside of CSV.

All right, so with that I know we're just out of time. I want to go ahead and just see if we have time for maybe one or two questions that haven't been answered via the chat. So Deb we'll go ahead and see if anyone has any - a couple of questions, maybe five minutes of questions since we're already at time.

Coordinator: Thank you. We'll begin a question and answer session. If you'd like to ask a question or make a comment from the phones you may press star 1. Make sure your phone is unmuted and record your name. And you may press star 2 to withdraw that request. Again, for audio questions or comments please press star 1 and record your name and star 2 to withdraw that request.

And we do have a question or comment coming from (David Martin Graff). Your line is open.

(David Martin Graff): Yes. Hello. Good afternoon everybody.

Eric Coyle: Hi (David).

(David Martin Graff): Can you hear me?

Eric Coyle: I can hear you fine.

(David Martin Graff): Okay wonderful. Thank you. Thank you so much Eric. So I am just wondering and in the process of getting acclimated and starting to get a little more intrigued with the data what - how does the most sensitive data get completed? In other words, if we're looking at benchmark of folks who may have, you know, classification changes at any time? And a good example is the disabled community.

Is that generally an impeded statistic that comes from social security or any of those kinds of agencies who aggregate their definitions?

I know the IRS has a different definition of disabled than the Social Security Administration Board.

So for the IRS if you just have a limitation, I think they just require like it's a permanent injury anybody who has a permanent injury can take the standard deduction.

But that's not the definition that social security follows. They follow a different definition that would be more related to the person's income and also their full time employment activity.

So if they're permanently injured the IRS would probably consider them disabled. And then, you know, social security would consider them disabled if they were not working full time or they - and especially they have any limitation that fell under the definition of social security's defined disability.

And that's a little bit more than I guess - I guess it's a little bit differently monetarily because the IRS isn't concerned with monetary. They just leave it at if you're permanently injured that's generally a good enough basis for that definition to apply.

So just was wondering if you follow one particular agency or do you just look at like the World Health Organization's definition.

Eric Coyle: And what - I'm sorry. Maybe I misheard. What specific definition are you referencing?

(David Martin Graff): I'm just saying as an example for the disabled community like those numbers…

Eric Coyle: Oh the disabled, right…

(David Martin Graff): For example, (unintelligible) area that you're applying more broadly I guess. We're doing a minority (unintelligible). I'm just saying from the standpoint of how quickly the data are based to the extent that how rate or scale the data is, what general metrics are used in aggregating that information?

And is there a particular standard, like could we go through that anywhere on the web site just to see…

Eric Coyle: Well what I can tell you is that the data again from the ACS is derived. It's all self-respondent so how people respond to the question.

And the question in regards to disability you can actually go onto again to the ACS web site, which I'm showing now on the screen where you can look at each and every single year of the ACS Form.

And here where you can actually download a copy and see exactly how the questions are asked. The answers are aggregated then and published based on responses, the self-response from these specific questions in regard to disability status.

I can tell you for veterans specifically the question asks, you know, if they have a service connected disability only, you know, in regard to that disability for veterans.

And then it also asks what the percentage is. So you can look at not just disability on veterans but what the percentages are of that, you know, not of that specific disability obviously, not getting into a specific identifiable disability. But just whether or not someone is categorized and or put into that category let's say.

(David Martin Graff): So the data that would be. I mean we would be working on first would be the 2019 data. Once the 2020 Census is complete doesn't all of that data that is self-reliant, self-reported, doesn't that generally get scrubbed and get

changed and that's every census that we perform like in other words 2010, 2020? Isn't that or does that override and update the information or is it still community-based?

Eric Coyle: Well the question on disability is not asked in the decennial census. Only questions in regard to the sort of race, ethnicity and housing tenure, family, that's basically what we ask in the Decennial Census.

And in fact you can go again, if we go to the 2020 portal through census.gov, which is linked in the presentation, you can see exactly what those questions are. And that's what I was trying to do right now actually so.

Here's the operational. I would click on the operational information. And then that will give you the sample questionnaire.

(David Martin Graff): Okay great. Thank you so much Eric.

Eric Coyle: No problem.

Coordinator: Thank you. Our next question or comment comes from Kevin Resler. Your line is open.

Kevin Resler: Hi. This is Kevin Resler.

Eric Coyle: Hi Kevin.

Kevin Resler: Hi. So I'm with the Federal Highway Administration in the Civil Rights Office. And what we do a lot of is demographic analysis regarding project areas for road projects. And we also do a lot of teaching for states and locals.

And we're trying to make the transition away from Fact Finder. And I just have a couple quick questions. The first is that I haven't heard before that - I thought I heard you say Eric that the Fact Finder web site will be shutting down in March, is that correct.

Eric Coyle: That is correct. It will be at the end of March that Fact Finder will eventually be shut down.

Kevin Resler: Okay so as in not accessible and all that.

Eric Coyle: That is correct. Currently it's still accessible as an archive tool.

Kevin Resler: Yes.

Eric Coyle: For any of the previous year data, that's all in there now. You can go in of course through any of these other features here and still access the data. But it will eventually be shut down.

Kevin Resler: Okay. So related to that and I appreciate your answer very much is the Download Center, that's where we would go to just grab the tables that we would need ordinarily. Is that associated with just the Fact Finder web site? Is that navigating over, migrating over to data…

Eric Coyle: Yes. You will have the same ability. The FTP, you know, and but we're also, you know, highly recommending to our data users to also go into our API. So if I go back to census.gov over here. I also like to let my data users, and I do a lot of work with the API to, you know, help developers understand, you know, its uses and the various API that we have available. Many of our data tools

function off our API like Census Business Builder, Quick Facts. Many people can create those same types of tools using our available API as well.

Keep in mind, you don't need a key if you're not planning on making over 500 calls in a 24 hour period. But we do provide over 28 available APIs through census.gov. And it's of course all this is free and available 24/7.

Kevin Resler: Okay. All right, and then finally, you know, we have had a lot of trouble downloading what we need from data.census.gov. And I think one thing we struggle with is where to send our users for help. We've had folks say that when they have trouble downloading, because we have very specific tables that we use. We really don't venture outside of maybe a half dozen tables. So we go to the same sources every time, just different geographies.

And so for our users, you know, with Fact Finder it was pretty simple because it was really easy to basically grab statewide data even at the block level or what have you. We haven't really found a way to do that yet just downloading. I haven't worked with the API.

But is there a way to do that? You said the Download Center may be coming but even in terms of just going through the menus, working through the menu system, we can't seem to do that.

Eric Coyle: Yes. So I would highly recommend looking at the four release notes here that kind of give you a breakdown of, you know, what's been updated and what hasn't been.

And I seem to be having another glitch here where it's not giving me that option here. A lot of the questions can be answered through our release notes

within data.census.gov just identifying the stuff that you're talking about right now.

Kevin Resler: Okay.

Eric Coyle: And I would also recommend for any additional questions there is this census.feedback where they can respond to your queries that way. And also what I pointed out in the presentation is our census.askdata@census.gov email address which, you know, goes to, you know, our Data Dissemination Systems who then can either try to respond to you or forward that to our subject matter experts or us, the Data Dissemination Specialists who can also try to assist you.

So there are multiple ways that you can try to get assistance when you need it or send people to. And I would definitely recommend either the census.feedback or census.askdata@census.gov.

Kevin Resler: Okay. Well thank you very much for your answers. We will try that out.

Eric Coyle: All right thanks Kevin.

Coordinator: Thank you. Our next question or comment is from (Susan Charles). Your line is open.

(Susan Charles): Yes thank you. First, when will the hires be notified? And second, when will work actually begin?

Eric Coyle: Okay. So thank you for joining the webinar. But this webinar is for informational purposes only. So there's no information that we can provide related to 2020 Census jobs through this webinar. I would highly recommend

going to 2020census.gov/jobs for any information related to 2020 Census jobs.

(Susan Charles):   Okay great. Thank you so much.

Coordinator: Thank you. Our next question or comment is from (Alojandra). Your line is open.

(Alojandra):   Oh hello. I work for the Nevada Department of Corrections. And we collect a lot of information on social demographics from our present population.

And we have a lot of the (CDPs) identifying who should be consider Hispanic or not. At this time we don't split our data into race and ethnicity. But we want to work towards that so if I understood correctly it was said that it's also okay to base it on how the person feels that they are or whether if their parents were Hispanic or from a Hispanic country.

Eric Coyle: Well the answers are completely self-respondent, right. So self - it's how any individual out there self-identifies whether in regard to race, ethnicity, ancestry. It's all self-respondent.

So the reason why OMB determines Hispanic or Latino and two - and not Hispanic or Latino as the two ethnic categories is that someone can identify as Hispanic or Latino and also of any race group. So they can identify as Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, whichever one it may be. And then also identify as either one race or multiple race groups. It's - so and that again it's just based on the guidelines that were set forth by the Office of Management and Budget as of 1997 and still remain in place.

(Alojandra):   So what if the person is from Spain?

Eric Coyle: So again that would fall under, you know, again however they identify. If they put, you know, Spanish as their, you know, ethnicity, and then select a separate race category or they put that in their ancestry or even if they're let's foreign born population that could be another way to - that it could sort of be tabulated because again this is all self-respondent. It's how people identify for themselves.

(Alojandra):   Okay so based…

Eric Coyle: And based on - it's all based on social definitions.

(Alojandra):   Right. Well a lot of the times, you know, like our immigrant population will not know how to identify themselves so we kind of have to help in terms of defining that.

                So if we receive someone who is African American and born in Brazil would it be okay to categorize that person as Hispanic if the person didn't know what to identify himself as?

Eric Coyle: Right. So I mean in terms like are there instructions for how people would sort of choose a category…

(Alojandra):   Right.

Eric Coyle: …for race, ethnicity? Yes, so in there, I mean it's sort of somewhat self-explanatory. But, you know, they can always, you know, there's going to be resources. There are resources whether it's through 2020census.gov, through the Regional Census Centers and areas and sources around the country. They can ask questions or get information.

And I would recommend going to 2020census.gov and sort of any other questions related to the decennial and, you know, providing more information and instructions on how people can respond correctly.

And so I can tell you that for, you know, group quarters in 2020, we'll provide information on how the forms are to be completed for that specific category.

(Alojandra): Yes, yes. They were working with the U.S. Census Bureau to get ready for the Decennial Census as well.

But I have another quick question. Did you say that the ACA - ACS…

Eric Coyle: ACS.

(Alojandra): …and $755 billion in funding?

Eric Coyle: Six hundred and seventy-five, it's actually more than that but that's the number we use. But it's more than - it helps to inform the distribution of over $675 billion annually from the federal government to the states to of course fund schools, roads, hospitals, Title I grants, things like that.

(Alojandra): So the numbers are utilized to validate the need for public services.

Eric Coyle: That is correct.

(Alojandra): Okay. Okay…

Eric Coyle: And the same applies to the Decennial Census. It's not just the American
                Community Survey. But data from the decennial also helps to inform the
                government on how to distribute funding across states so it's not just the ACS.
                It is the decennial as well.

(Alojandra):   Okay. And I have one last question. Is there a phone App for the U.S. Census
                Bureau?

Eric Coyle: A phone App, no. Not to my - we used to have a few Apps available. But
                they've been since discontinued. So we don't have an App.

                But our web site and a lot of our data tools are actually optimized for mobile
                use. So a tool like the Census Business Builder which is an incredible
                resource, that's actually optimized for mobile use.

(Alojandra):   Okay. Well thank you very much.

Eric Coyle: Sure absolutely.

Coordinator: Thank you.

Debbie Rivera: So Operator would you be able to tell us how many questions we have on the
                queue right now?

Coordinator: We have seven more questions.

Debbie Rivera: Okay. I think we're going to only be able to take maybe one or two more
                questions. Eric, what do you think?

Eric Coyle: Yes. I think in the interest of time.

Debbie Rivera: Yes.

Eric Coyle: We've kind of gone well over our mark so I think maybe one or two…

Debbie Rivera: We did.

Eric Coyle: …questions and then for any of those other questions out there, again feel free to, you know, use that census.askdata@census.gov email as a resource. You can send that. Or, you know, you can even send them directly to me and we can try to address those questions afterward.

Coordinator: Thank you. Our next question or comment is from Amy Lightstone. Your line is open.

Amy Lightstone: Thank you. I work for the Los Angeles Department of Public Health. And we're working to set standards for race data by replicating how the census is reporting it.

                   And particular in relation to the some other race category, are those responses re-categorized? And if so, how are they? So for example somebody said they're Bolivian. How would that be captured?

Eric Coyle: So let me go ahead and just pull up the DP in the U.S. So here we just get an age. You'll see the race categories and how they're sort of tabulated or published in regard to race. And you get, you know, one race, two or more races, one race, etcetera. And then you get your major race categories, right. So you have the white, your black or African American, American Indian. These are just a few of the groupings. There are many - far more than that along with Asian, Native Hawaiian, two more races. Here you can see words

for the categorized race alone or in combination. Then you get a whole separate, you know, tabulation for that particular data.

And then it gets into the Hispanic or Latino, looking at total pop, Hispanic or Latino of any race. Let me slide this across. Now you can see that. Not Hispanic or Latino and then two or more races. Here you go.

So that's basically how the data is published.

Amy Lightstone: So if somebody had said, you know, that say that they said they're non-Hispanic but under Race they just put under Some Other Race Bolivian. How would that be captured? Do those get re-categorized at all?

Eric Coyle: Well we see - okay, so yes. So essentially if like let's say someone put Brazilian under Ethnicity or Race. That would actually then get, you know, categorized as ancestry because that is where Brazilian is categorized.

So someone of Brazilian, you know, ancestry essentially, that is what - that's how the Census Bureau categorizes people from or identified as being Brazilian because they don't identify as an actual race or ethnicity. It falls under Ancestry.

Amy Lightstone: So then what would that person - what race would you put that person as? Do they just…

Eric Coyle: It would be a race of I believe it would be white but do not quote me on that. For that I would actually go to the American Community Survey and I would look at our methodology. So here let me go to surveys and programs because I'm not actually a subject matter expert for the American Community Survey. So I don't want to give you erroneous information.

So you can either send an email directly to through the Contact Us portal or you can actually look at going back to the methodology here and also the technical documentation that's available.

Amy Lightstone: Okay thank you.

Coordinator: Thank you. And our final question comes from (Roger Smith). Your line is open.

(Roger Smith): Hi. Thank you very much for taking. Quickly, I missed the first half, trouble logging in. Was this webinar or presentation recorded for review?

Eric Coyle: Yes. Yes it is. So this webinar will - is being recorded. And the presentation along with the recording will be made available at a future date. It'll be posted into the Census Academy web site.

So I would check back. You know it shouldn't take very long but I would check back within maybe a week or two at most and hopefully it'll be posted by then where you can download the presentation, a transcript and also view the video.

(Roger Smith): Thank you. And now you got room for somebody else.

Eric Coyle: Thank you.

Coordinator: Did you want to take another question?

Eric Coyle: No. I think in the interest of time we're going to go ahead and end the webinar there. So that's actually a perfect question to conclude the webinar

because now everyone knows that they can get access to the webinar through Census Academy where you can of course access forthcoming, subscribe and get details on forthcoming webinars, look at data gems, see our courses that are available, currently available, start registering for those forthcoming webinars and also go into recorded webinars where you can actually watch, view at your leisure any of the other trainings we've had made weekly available through Census Academy.

So I want to thank everybody again, thank you all for your time today, thank you for sticking around for us going a little bit over. Sorry for a couple of those glitches that we had.

But again if you have any questions please feel free to contact us at census.askdata@census.gov and don't forget to subscribe to Census Academy. So thank you all again very much.

Coordinator: That concludes today's conference call. Thank you for your participation. You may disconnect at this time.

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